



TODD AND BRAUER IN HENRICO

Both Will Run in the
General Election.

COUNTY COMMITTEE
RECOGNIZES TODD

And Utterly Repudiates the
State Committee's Act.

LETTER WRITTEN BY
TREASURER BRAUER

It Was Not Received With Enthusiasm
by the County Committee, to Which
It Was Addressed—The Situation
an Exceedingly Unique
One—Some Views on
the Subject.

A State committee defied and a county committee aggrieved and indignant; two men each claiming the Democratic nomination to the office of treasurer; the prospect of a fight inter se that will split the party vote; the further prospect of a grand jury investigation, with a possibility of sensational disclosures leading to legal procedure against one or more of the candidates in the recent primary—in this manner may be summed up briefly the results of the very remarkable political upheaval in Henrico that came to an end yesterday with the final adjournment of the investigators.

To the people of the county will now be given the task of cutting the Gordian knot, in so far, at least, as the two candidates are concerned. Both will appear in the November election and both will be clothed with the party cloak to the extent, at least, of claiming the insignia of Democracy as their standard. Each will urge that the other is masquerading. One will go forth endorsed by the State Democratic Committee; the other by the Henrico Democratic Committee. And there will be no sympathy between the two Democrats. They will fight each other tooth and nail, and the battle of September will be waged again with additions. Which endorsement will prove the more valuable with the voters remains to be seen.

What the Committee Did.

There was fire and brimstone in the air yesterday when the County Committee gathered around the courthouse and aired their opinions on the very decided and unmistakable throw-down they had gotten at the hands of the State Central Committee, which had the night before unanimously recognized W. H. Brauer as the nominee of the party for the office of treasurer of Henrico.

What these gentlemen said about the State Committee is what they thought, and it is a fact that took concrete shape later in the day that the thoughts were not pleasant. The majority of them were angry and indignant, and gave full vent to their feelings. Then they marched into the courthouse and buckled down to work again. The very first thing that occurred set the pace for the day and gave a strong indication of what was going on in the minds of the gentlemen. A member of the committee arose and made a motion. It was to the effect that the Henrico Committee ignore the action of the "so-called" State Central Committee, which had been made up of proxies "selected for a purpose."

Thereafter, as if the State Committee did not exist, they went into a consideration of the charges against Hechler and Todd and dismissed all of them. At one stage of the proceedings, Hechler, the other, W. H. Brauer. It had the effect of adding fire to flame, of stirring a pot already boiling merrily. This letter informed the committee of the action of the State Committee, withdrew the charges against Hechler, and called upon Hechler and Todd and "each and every" member of the committee to support him (Brauer) and "achieve a glorious victory for Democracy." The committee literally jumped when it read this letter. Several motions were made, and one of them was that the document be returned "with contempt." Ultimately the paper was completely ignored, as will be observed.

By noon the committee was primed for a deliverance, and the deliverance came. It was in the shape of two resolutions, both carried by a sweeping majority. One of them set the State Committee at defiance and denied its authority to interfere, as it had done in Henrico politics. The other, equally strong, awarded the certificate of nomination to William J. Todd, the candidate who received the next highest number of votes. Mr. Todd was formally declared the nominee of the party in Henrico, and the committee adjourned sine die, an act which practically ended its period of existence.

Both Will Run.

At this point the situation rests. The Henrico committee has investigated and dismissed all charges except those against the nominee for treasurer. His it found guilty, and by a vote of eleven to two divided the certificate of election. The State committee has reviewed this action and reversed it, giving the nomination to Brauer. The Henrico committee has denied the authority of the State committee and awarded the nomination to Todd.

Both of the gentlemen will run for the office and both will claim the party nomination. Mr. Todd said yesterday that he would abide by the decision of the Henrico committee. He will now come out as the party nominee and will make his fight for the office. Mr. Brauer will do the same. There is no question of carrying the matter to the courts. Each gentleman feels that he is the nominee and each will make his fight before the people.

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THOUSANDS ADDED TO CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES-DISPATCH RECENTLY



THE MEN WHO DID THE WORK.

FREE TRADE ANTIQUATED

Joseph Chamberlain Tells of
His Views on It.

NOT ON PARTY LINES

Former Colonial Secretary Says the
Discussion Will Convince Every Im-
partial Man of the Necessity for
Some Change of System.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Every other nation and all our own self-governing colonies have refused to accept the gospel of Cobden, and yet, although they ought, according to its dogmas, to be in the last stage of depression and decline, they have grown during the last twenty years in wealth, population and trade and in everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation.

That is the keynote of Joseph Chamberlain's manifesto, which will be published October 5th, by C. A. Vince secretary to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff organization. With characteristic aggression, Mr. Chamberlain carries the war into the enemy's camp.

"Those who maintain," he writes, "in a spirit of blind obscurantism, the absolute inspiration of an antiquated doctrine, will have much to explain." His remarks are addressed to "Men of all political opinions, since the questions now raised are not necessarily matters of party politics, nor, indeed, is it likely that the issues will be ultimately decided on strictly party lines."

He begins by saying: "It is difficult to believe that the results of the investigation will not convince every impartial man of the necessity for some reconstruction of the system which has remained stationary and unaltered for more than half a century, while every other policy has been modified and adopted to meet modern requirements."

FREE IMPORTS.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain points out that the prosperity of the working classes has increased in greater proportion in the protected countries than in the United Kingdom, and says: "Free trade, if it has ever existed, might have secured for us all that its promoters promised, but free imports without free trade have brought us face to face with problems which never entered into Cobden's calculations. We know that the idea of a united empire did not appeal to him, and that he regarded the colonies as an embarrassment to be got rid of as soon as possible. The little Englishers who follow his lead are not likely to be moved by any necessities arising out of our new-found pride and faith in our distant kinsmen, but what would Cobden have said if he had foreseen that the trades unions, whose existence he deprecated, would be successful in protecting labor in a score of ways, tending to increase the rate of wages and to raise the standard of living, would Cobden, as the representative of

the manufacturing classes have still maintained that while the manufacturer was artificially prevented from obtaining labor at the lowest rate, he ought to rest content when the products of foreign labor, untrammelled by any regulations and legislation to which he has to submit, undersells him in his own market? Cobden's scheme was at least consistent. It was free labor as well as free imports, but free imports combined with protected labor is neither consistent nor profitable to any of the parties concerned.

Mr. Chamberlain holds that the theory that other countries are ruining themselves by bounties and import duties, hardly coincides with the fact that British exports have been practically stationary for twelve years, while those of other countries have increased so rapidly that "if the relative progress continues for a few years longer they will have left us far behind."

MRS. DAVIS IMPROVING; GRATEFUL TO VETERANS

Rev. Dr. James Power Smith, commander of Lee Camp, received on yesterday a letter from Mrs. Hayes, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, acknowledging his letter of sympathy and solicitude, occasioned by the extreme illness of Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Hayes writes that Mrs. Davis is improving steadily, and unites with her in expressing her earnest appreciation of the cordial letters of sympathy received from veterans in Richmond and throughout the South.

VENEZUELAN DEBT UNDER DISCUSSION

First Session of the Arbitration
Court at the Hague
Held.

(By Associated Press.)

THE HAGUE, Oct. 3.—At the opening of today's session of the Venezuelan arbitration court, M. Muraviev, the presiding officer, read telegrams received from Queen Wilhelmina and the Czar of Russia, thanking the court for its good wishes sent to them at the primary sitting. The Queen expressed her entire confidence in the justice of the court's judgment. The court announced that it had decided that briefs and other documents should be delivered by October 18th, and that replies should be handed in by November 2d. Thereafter the consent of the tribunal must be obtained for the presentation of further documents.

The court will hear the arguments of counsel November 4th. Judge Penfield, of American counsel, who may have to go home before the termination of the pleadings, intends to ask Washington for authorization to submit his argument in writing. Wayne MacVeagh opened today in behalf of Venezuela. He said that the only question of international law involved was whether strong powers, in extorting money by an aggressive and egotistic war from a weak power, have the right of preferential treatment as a recompense for their action, or whether all creditor nations shall share equally. The spirit of The Hague, Mr. MacVeagh contended, was to protect the weak against the strong. Equality, he declared, was equity.

Splendid Work Done by Corps of Active Canvassers.

MEANS THAT WERE USED

Handsome Work, "Our Islands," Presented to Each Subscriber—Force Headed by Mr. J. B. Corley, of N. D. Thompson Company.

The most successful canvass for subscriptions to The Times-Dispatch ever made in this city was completed October 1st, after two months of remarkably fine work, by James B. Corley, representing the N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, aided by a corps of experienced solicitors and a competent office force. Offering in connection with the paper the premium set of books entitled "Our Islands and Their People," Mr. Corley and his assistants have added to the regular subscription lists of the paper about four thousand and subscribers, all for eighteen-month terms. The exact number is 3,381, and each of these received a set of the handsome, illustrated volumes so full of present day history and matters of great interest to Americans.

Nearly a Million Copies.

The work done by the canvassers for the N. D. Thompson Company here is only a repetition of what has been done on an even greater scale in the larger cities. Nearly a million copies of these volumes, "Our Islands and Their People," have been placed in American homes. The cities showing the largest returns from the offer of these premiums are Detroit, Mich., and Pittsburgh, Pa., where most successful canvasses were made, and from Philadelphia, where fine work was accomplished.

The plan of the canvass is one by which everybody concerned is profited. The advertiser gets the benefit of more than 4,000 additional circulation, or a total of 16,000 to 16,500 readers; the subscribers get the paper and the handsome volumes for practically the price of one; the paper gets the returns from this additional list of subscribers, and the N. D. Thompson Company gets the benefit of the large circulation of their valuable publication. The paper is enabled by means of the largely increased circulation to improve and increase its news service, and of this both subscribers and advertisers will be the beneficiaries.

The Force in Charge.

Mr. Corley's force, whose intelligent service enabled him to accomplish such satisfactory results, was made up as follows: Mr. Calvin Cooke, assistant manager; Messrs. C. L. Brown, Andrew Aaronson, T. Totty, C. C. Courtland, Charles Thomas, James M. Langhorne and W. W. Barnes. The office force consists of Messrs. Calvin Cooke and C. L. Brown, Jr., Miss Godey and Miss Inez Cooke, and Herbert Inman, office boy.

The staff of solicitors consisted of Messrs. Ed. Maher, Percy Maher, J. O. McGinnis, Thomas Turnbull, R. A. Davis, W. F. Coates, Charles K. Koch, Virgil C. Elliott, Ernest Coveny, George W. Berry and F. A. LaMonte.

Mr. Corley and his wife and all of his assistants speak in terms of warm praise and appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality of Richmond people, and found their work here pleasant as well as profitable. They declare that they will always cherish pleasant recollections of

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GROOM PAST CENTURY TAKES BRIDE OF 99

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 3.—The Rev. Samuel Jacker, of Gumpoint, O., has filed a marriage certificate in which it is stated that the bridegroom is one hundred and one years and one month old and the bride ninety-nine years old. It was the sixth matrimonial venture for the bridegroom and the fourth for the bride. Jerry Bosarth, of Kenner Brooks, and Julia Ann Jenkins were the couple. The ceremony was performed yesterday at Parkersburg. Bosarth is a hod carrier and was born in Brazil.

GOVERNOR WILL SPEAK IN GRAYSON

Governor Montague will leave tomorrow morning for Independence, in Grayson county, where he will make the opening address at the Grayson County Fair.

His Excellency is well known in Grayson, and goes there at the solicitation of many of his old friends in that section.

He will probably return here on Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

Mr. Diggs Out.

Mr. Isaac Diggs, the well-known lawyer, who has been quite ill, has recovered sufficiently to be out, and though not yet entirely well, is daily improving.

FRUSTRATED BOLD ATTEMPTED HOLD-UP

Five Masked Men Board a
Trolley Car, but Motorman
Applied Full Power.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Five masked men attempted to hold up and rob the conductor and motorman of an Eighth Avenue electric car at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street before daylight today. Three of the men boarded the front platform and ordered the motorman, Thomas Gargan, at the point of a revolver, to stop the car, but instead he turned the full power on and pluckily held it so, though stabbed in the hand, until, after a three-block run, two policemen were encountered. These captured the men after a short pursuit.

The conductor, Charles McCarthy, defended himself with a heavy iron connecting bar from the two men who boarded the rear platform, one being knocked from the platform and the other then jumping from the car. These men escaped.

The conductor had about \$45.

SCHEDULE CHANGES ON SOUTHERN ROAD

Beginning to-day, the limited train which has heretofore left over the Southern Railway for points south at 12:50 o'clock noon, will leave at 12:59 o'clock daily.

CARDWELL ON THE CLUBS

Explains Unintentional Injustice to Him.

HE PLACED SAFEGUARDS

His Bill Was in the Line of Protecting
Against Fake Clubs and to Make
All Comply With the Law—Not
Responsible for Violations.

Captain W. D. Cardwell, member of the House of Delegates from Hanover, has given out a statement in which he explains the manner in which the social club feature of the present liquor law was incorporated. Captain Cardwell's statement is as follows:

"The letter from Judge Mann in your issue of September 30th, and the interview from Mr. Folkes in your issue of the 1st instant, taken together, do me great injustice, of course, unintentionally. I am very glad for both of these gentlemen to have all the credit they are entitled to for the great efforts which they have made in the past, and are still making, in behalf of the causes of temperance and good morals, but I am not willing that they should have such credit at my expense. I am no more responsible for the existence of social clubs than Judge Mann is for the existence of licensed bars, and that the city governments of the State would largely increase the city taxes, those who were interested in the bona-fide clubs of the State feared that under the law then existing, which was not very rigid, a large number of 'fake clubs' would be organized, and, therefore, it was thought to be the best interest of such bona-fide clubs to make the law governing social clubs as stringent as possible.

Therefore, a bill was prepared, which I introduced, and every feature of which put additional restrictions upon social clubs. The tax was raised from one to two dollars for each member. It was provided that no liquor should be sold in such clubs to any person who was a resident of the county or corporation in which the club-house was located unless such person was a member of the club. It was further provided that the club should not be located in the same building with a licensed bar-room. It was further provided that the club should be kept open for at least twelve hours every day, so as not to allow 'Sunday clubs.' It was further provided that the club, through its secretary and president, should furnish a list of its members to the local police.

HISTORY OF THE LAW.

"The history of the social club law, so far as I had any connection with it, is this: When it was realized that the State tax would be raised on liquor licenses, and that the city governments of the State would largely increase the city taxes, those who were interested in the bona-fide clubs of the State feared that under the law then existing, which was not very rigid, a large number of 'fake clubs' would be organized, and, therefore, it was thought to be the best interest of such bona-fide clubs to make the law governing social clubs as stringent as possible.

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FINE LAKE ON TOP OF MOUNTAIN

Wonderful Phenomenon
in Giles County.

FORMED WITHIN
MAN'S MEMORY

Scarcely More Than Century
Ago Its Bed Was Dry Land.

RUGGED SCENERY
OF THE SOUTHWEST

Panorama Stretched Before Traveler
from the Summit of Bald Knob
One of Surprising Grandeur
and Beauty—Bluegrass, Fat
Cattle, Fine Homes, but
Very Bad Roads.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.)

MOUNTAIN LAKE, GILES CO., VA., October 3.—Two-thirds of the people of Virginia never heard of this place, and there is an equally large proportion of those who did who do not know that it is in Giles county or not in West Virginia. Yet it is one of the great curiosities of this country, and could be the resort of thousands of people every year by the expenditure of money on a hotel and roads and in advertising.

The thought of a large lake, a mile in length and half a mile broad, on the top of a mountain four thousand feet above sea level seems ridiculous to the man who never heard of this place, yet the description applies to Mountain Lake. I cannot convey to the mind of the reader the odd shock of surprise I experienced when, after a drive of two hours up the mountain—up, up, all the time upwards—the road made a sudden turn and the placid waters of the lake, gleaming silver in the sunlight, were spread out before me. I felt as the experienced desert traveler who sees a mirage. I knew there was a lake there, as he knows that there is none before his eyes when he sees it in a mirage, yet I was half inclined to believe my eyes were lying. And during the whole of the first hour or two here I felt constantly as though I were amid unreal surroundings, and that the lake, at least, was likely to vanish at any moment.

There is not a more beautiful sheet of water in Virginia. Even the twigs on the trees of the mountains, that come down to the water on every side, are reflected as clearly as if in a mirror. The water is slightly deep in places, and is so clear the bottom may be seen where covered by twenty feet. When in a boat some distance from the bank fish of great size may be seen only a few feet away through the water. But they are not hungry, and skillful indeed is the angler who can induce them to rise. The lake is the result of a great geological change. The lake is located in a big, oblong bowl on the crest of the mountain. The bowl is tipped up at the northern end, and at the southern, thirty yards from the shore, is the hotel, where nearly two hundred guests were entertained this summer. Nearly a dozen cottages are built near the hotel, and these, with a few out-buildings, comprise the "settlement."

CLOSING IN WINTER.

In winter hotel and cottages are closed to visitors and left in the care of a family, which occupies two or three rooms in the hotel. I was informed that some years the only human being about the place is a lone man. I feel as though I shall think of the lake from the base of a storm is raging some night in the lowlands. How much more terrible it must be on the summit of this mighty mountain, and who can express in words the dreary loneliness he must experience in this place cut off from the world, as completely as if marooned on a desert island?

Mountain Lake is not a natural curiosity. It is not a century old, having first appeared in 1861. A gentleman who resides on the base of the mountain told me his father had told him he could remember when the area now covered by the waters of the lake was used as the salting ground for cattle which were allowed to range the surrounding mountains. There were a number of springs in the valley, and the ground was inclined to be miry. Large numbers of cattle tramping about the springs closed up the openings in the ground through which the waters sank, a short distance from the springs, and thus the lake was formed. But a new opening through which the waters obtained a subterranean outlet, was discovered.

Last summer the waters receded twenty yards from the shore, and it was feared that the lake would disappear entirely. But after falling a few months the waters began to rise again, and the water line is now at the normal.

Bald Knob, which is reached after an hour's drive up the mountain from the hotel, is very nearly the highest point in Virginia. It is said to be 4,638 feet above tide. The timber line is 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, and the line is crossed at least a hundred feet from the top of Bald Knob. The road leads through a splendid chestnut grove. Suddenly the trees disappear and we found ourselves walking through a tangle of bushes scarcely more than knee high. Acorns on these bushes attracted my attention, and examination showed that what I had thought to be laurel or other small shrubs, such as form the undergrowth in woods at a less elevation, were in reality oak trees, trying to grow where conditions made their development into maturity impossible. The summit of the mountain is bare, save for this stunted growth. There are enormous rocks piled